Lot 12—Fields 1, 8

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 12 **Total Acres:** 100 **Field Number(s):** 1, 8 **Acres:** 17 **Date:** 8/28/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable	Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
White Spruce	12-16	Heavy	20	Even	60	72	Good

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
Field Number 1 represents a White Spruce (Picea glauca) Plantation with light intrusions of mature Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) in the canopy. There are significant numbers of Larch (Larix spp.) on the southern border of this field with a D.B.H. of 22-26 inches. Field Number 8 represents a mature White Spruce (Picea glauca) Plantation generally absent of hardwood intrusion.

Aquatic Systems – includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
Field Number 8 contains numerous Marsh Communities in low-lying areas typified by a variety of emergent plant species.

Fire Lane Status
The Fire Break in Field Number 1 is present along the northern border of the Lot as a field buffer along Foote Rd. and is in need of significant clearing and pruning.

Lot 12—Fields 1, 8

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy

The canopy in Field Number 1 is of heavy density and is characterized by White Spruce (Picea glauca) with light intrusions of Black Cherry (Prunus serotina). The canopy in Field Number 8 is also of heavy density and characterized by White Spruce (Picea glauca).

Subcanopy

The subcanopy is not present.

Shrub Layer

The shrub layer is not present.

Herbaceous Layer

The herbaceous layer is not present in Field Number 1. In Field Number 8, the herbaceous layer is generally not present in the White Spruce (Picea glauca) Plantation but is of heavy density throughout the Marsh Communities where it is dominated by a variety of ferns such as Lady fern (Athyrium Filix-femina), Cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), Evergreen Woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia), Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum) and Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis) along with a variety of emergent plant species.

Successional Status

Field Number 1 represents a White Spruce (Picea glauca) Plantation with light intrusions of mature Black Cherry (Prunus serotina). Field Number 8 represents a mature White Spruce (Picea glauca) Plantation generally absent of hardwood intrusion. As the White Spruce (Picea glauca) gradually decline due to competition factors, additional sunlight will encourage the transition of these communities into Hardwood Forests.

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: None

Protected: All ferns listed under "Herbaceous Layer" except Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis) and Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum).

Lot 12—Fields 2, 3

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 12 **Total Acres:** 100 **Field Number(s):** 2, 3 **Acres:** 16 **Date:** 8/28/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable	Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Scotch Pine	12-16	Heavy	24	Even	60	73	Fair
Norway Spruce	P-19	Heavy	15	Even	60	76	Good

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
These fields represent mixed Conifer Plantations of Norway Spruce (Picea abies) and Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris) along with very light intrusions of Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) and White Ash (Fraxinus americana) in the canopy.

Aquatic Systems - includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
None

Fire Lane Status
The Fire Break in these fields is present on the northern border of the Lot as a field buffer along Foote Rd. and is in need of significant widening, clearing and pruning.

Lot 12—Fields 2, 3

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy

The canopy is of heavy density and is characterized by mixed Conifer Plantations of Norway Spruce (Picea abies) and Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris) along with very light intrusions of Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) and White Ash (Fraxinus americana).

Subcanopy

The subcanopy is not present.

Shrub Layer

The shrub layer is not present.

Herbaceous Layer

The herbaceous layer is not present.

Successional Status

These fields represent mixed Conifer Plantations of Norway Spruce (Picea abies) and Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris) with very light intrusions of Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) and White Ash (Fraxinus americana). As the Conifer Plantations gradually decline due to competition factors, additional sunlight will encourage the transition of this community into a Hardwood Forest.

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: None

Protected: None

Lot 12—Field 4

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 12 **Total Acres:** 100 **Field Number(s):** 4 **Acres:** 13 **Date:** 8/28/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable	Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Red Pine	12-15	Heavy	18	Even	60	63	Good
Larch	13-16	Heavy	12	Even	60	74	Good
Scotch Pine	11-14	Heavy	15	Even	60	61	Fair

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
This field represents a mixed Conifer Plantation in the mid stages of hardwood succession characterized by a variety of hardwoods present in the subcanopy.

Aquatic Systems – includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
This field contains "pockets" of Wet Thickets occurring in low-lying areas.

Fire Lane Status
The Fire Break in this field is present on the northern border of the Lot as a field buffer along Foote Rd. and is in need of significant widening, clearing and pruning.

Lot 12—Field 4

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy

The canopy is of medium - heavy density and is characterized by Red Pine (Pinus resinosa), Larch (Larix spp.) and Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris).

Subcanopy

The subcanopy is of medium density and is represented by a variety of hardwoods including White Ash (Fraxinus americana), Black Cherry (Prunus serotina), Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) and American Beech (Fagus grandifolia).

Shrub Layer

The shrub layer is of light density and includes Brambles (Rubus spp.).

Herbaceous Layer

The herbaceous layer is of heavy density and is dominated by a variety of ferns such as Evergreen Woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia), Crested fern (Dryopteris cristata), Hayscented fern (Dennstaedtia punctilobula), Christmas fern (Polystichum acrostichoides), Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), New York fern (Thelypteris noveboracensis) and Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis).

Successional Status

This field represents a mixed Conifer Plantation in the mid stages of hardwood succession with a medium intrusion of mixed hardwoods presently existing into the subcanopy.

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: None

Protected: All ferns listed under "Herbaceous Layer" except Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis), Hayscented fern (Dennstaedtia punctilobula) and Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum).

Lot 12—Fields 5, 6

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 12 **Total Acres:** 100 **Field Number(s):** 5, 6 **Acres:** 41 **Date:** 8/28/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable	Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Black Cherry	14-46	Heavy	15	Multiple		85 40	Good
Eastern Hemlock	P-24	Medium	17	Multiple		78	Good

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
These fields represent mature Secondary Hardwood Forests dominated by Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) and Eastern Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) along with scattered Red Maple (Acer rubrum) and Yellow Birch (Betula lutea).

Aquatic Systems – includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
Field Number 6 contains an easterly flowing intermittent stream while Field Number 5 contains numerous wetland "pockets" in low-lying areas.

Fire Lane Status
None

Lot 12—Fields 5, 6

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy

The canopy is medium - heavy density and is characterized by Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) and Eastern Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) along with Red Maple (Acer rubrum) and Yellow Birch (Betula lutea).

Subcanopy

The subcanopy is of light density and is dominated by Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) and White Ash (Fraxinus americana).

Shrub Layer

The shrub layer is of light density and includes Brambles (Rubus spp.), Viburnums (Viburnum spp.) and Spicebush (Lindera benzoin).

Herbaceous Layer

The herbaceous layer is of heavy density and is dominated by a variety of ferns such as Lady fern (Athyrium Filix-femina), Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), Evergreen Woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia), New York fern (Thelypteris noveboracensis) and Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis).

Successional Status

These fields represent mature Secondary Hardwood Forests dominated by Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) and Eastern Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) along with Red Maple (Acer rubrum) and Yellow Birch (Betula lutea).

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: None

Protected: All ferns listed under "Herbaceous Layer" except Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis) and Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum).

Lot 12—Field 7

FIELD WORKSHEET #1
GENERAL FORESTRY INFORMATION

Lot # 12 **Total Acres:** 100 **Field Number(s):** 7 **Acres:** 13 **Date:** 8/28/03

Reported By: Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc.

Principal Species	DBH* (inches)	Density (Heavy, Medium, Light)	Growth Rate**	Age Class (Even/Mult.)	Age	Heights (feet) Crown/Usable		Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Red Maple	14-28	Medium	12	Multiple		72	25	Fair
Black Cherry	14-20	Light	14	Multiple		68	35	Good
Scotch Pine	P-15	Light	12	Even	60	72		Poor

* "S" refers to saplings, "P" refers to pole size dimensions, "SL" refers to saw log dimensions
** Represents the most recent growth rings per inch from a core sample

Comments
This field represents a former Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris) Plantation that has transitioned into a generally wet Secondary Hardwood Forest dominated by Red Maple (Acer rubrum) and Black Cherry (Prunus serotina).

Aquatic Systems – includes both lentic (standing water) and lotic (flowing water) systems
This field contains numerous Wet Thickets in low-lying areas.

Fire Lane Status
The Fire Break in this field exists on the eastern border of the Lot as a field buffer along Pratham Rd. and is in need of significant clearing.

Lot 12—Field 7

FIELD WORKSHEET #2
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ecological Overview

Forest Physiognomy (outer appearance)

Canopy

The canopy is of medium density and is characterized by Red Maple (Acer rubrum), Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) and declining Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris).

Subcanopy

The subcanopy is of medium density and is dominated by Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum).

Shrub Layer

The shrub layer is of light density and is represented by Northern Arrowwood (Viburnum recognitum) and Brambles (Rubus spp.).

Herbaceous Layer

The herbaceous layer is of medium density and is dominated by a variety of ferns such as Lady fern (Athyrium filix-femina), Evergreen Woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia) and Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis).

Successional Status

This field represents a former Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris) Plantation that has transitioned into a generally wet Secondary Hardwood Forest dominated by Red Maple (Acer rubrum) and Black Cherry (Prunus serotina). As this area gradually evolves into a mesic Hardwood Forest, the climax species of Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) will eventually become more dominant.

Botanical Concerns - includes both invasive and protected species

Invasive: None

Protected: All ferns listed under "Herbaceous Layer" except Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis).

Lot 12 Summary and Recommendations

FIELD WORKSHEET #3
WILDLIFE SUMMARY

Lot # 12 offers an excellent variety of habitats for diverse populations of wildlife species. Field Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 represent mature Conifer Plantations in various stages of hardwood succession while Field Numbers 5 and 6 represent mature, mixed Hardwood Forests.

During a period of one and one half days, staff ecologists recorded a variety of wildlife observations focused upon actual sightings and other wildlife "signs". The following list represents a brief overview of those encounters focused upon Mammals, Birds and Reptiles/Amphibians.

Mammals

Whitetail Deer (Odocoileus virginianus)
Gray Squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis)
Red Squirrel (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus)
Red Fox (Vulpes fulva)
Raccoon (Procyon lotor)
Eastern Chipmunk (Tamias striatus)

Birds

Wild Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo)
Downy Woodpecker (Picoides pubescens)
Eastern Phoebe (Sayornis phoebe)
Redtail Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)
Red-eyed Vireo (Vireo olivaceus)
Ruffed Grouse (Bonasa umbellus)
Black-capped Chickadee (Parus atricapillus)
Common Crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos)
Great Crested Flycatcher (Myiarchus crinitus)
Blue Jay (Cyanocitta cristata)
Hermit Thrush (Catharus guttatus)

Reptiles/Amphibians

Spring Peeper (Hyla crucifer)
American Toad (Bufo americanus)
Green Frog (Rana clamitans melanota)

FIELD WORKSHEET #4
RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations for Lot # 12 of the Erie County Forestry Management Plan are based upon field data collected by Earth Spirit Educational Services, Inc. in the areas of Forest Ecology, Wildlife Biology and general Ecology.

Field Numbers 1 and 8

Description - These fields represent mature White Spruce (Picea glauca) Plantations. Field Number 1 contains light intrusions of mature Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) while Field Number 8 is absent of hardwood intrusion.

Recommendations - The White Spruce Plantations should be actively managed. The Black Cherry should remain without treatment in order to serve as "seed trees" for hardwood regeneration.

Field Numbers 2 and 3

Description - These fields represent mixed Conifer Plantations of Norway Spruce (Picea abies) and Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris) with very light intrusions of Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) and White Ash (Fraxinus americana) in the canopy.

Recommendations - The Norway Spruce in these fields should be actively managed. The Scotch Pine should remain without treatment in order to promote habitat and wildlife diversity.

Field Number 4

Description - This field represents a mixed, mature Conifer Plantation in the mid stages of hardwood succession.

Recommendations -The Red Pine and Larch should be actively managed. The Scotch Pine should remain without treatment in order to promote habitat and wildlife diversity.

Field Numbers 5 and 6

Description - These fields represent mature Secondary Hardwood Forests dominated by Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) and Eastern Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) along with scattered Red Maple (Acer rubrum) and Yellow Birch (Betula lutea).

Recommendations - These fields represent an excellent opportunity for the selective thinning of Black Cherry and Eastern Hemlock.

Field Number 7

Description - This Field represents a former Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris) Plantation that has transitioned into a generally wet Secondary Hardwood Forest dominated by Red Maple (Acer rubrum) and Black Cherry (Prunus serotina).

Recommendations - This field should remain without treatment in order to promote habitat and wildlife diversity.

Lot 12
Soils, Waterways and Topography

Soils

The upland areas of Lot 12 contain the well drained, potentially highly erodible Valois Gravelly Silt Loam (VaB) and highly erodible Valois Gravelly Silt Loam (VaC), with 3-15% slopes and moderate to rapid permeability, and the somewhat poorly drained, moderately permeable Volusia Channery Silt Loam (VpA and VpB), with 0-8% slopes. The drainage and stream channels lie in the moderately well drained, moderately permeable Mardin Channery Silt Loam (MdB), 3-8% slopes, and well drained, hydric Fluvaquents and Udifluvents (Fu). Hydric soils make up lowland areas, including the poorly drained Lyons Silt Loam (Ly), with moderately slow permeability, and the very poorly drained Palms Muck (Pa), with moderately rapid permeability in the organic layer, and moderate permeability in the underlying loamy material. The Palms soil is subject to wind erosion and subsidence when drained.

Waterways and Topography

A tributary of Sprague Brook, a Class B stream best used for fishing and contact recreation, in the West Branch Cazenovia Creek watershed, originates on Lot 12. The topography is gently rolling, and slightly higher in elevation at Pratham Road to the east. The pollutants of concern in Cazenovia Creek are sediment, oxygen demand, pathogens and hydromodification, from streambank erosion, construction, urban runoff, on-site waste treatment and road bank erosion. Unstable soils are the major cause of concern, especially for trout habitat in the Creek. A riparian buffer should be maintained to minimize soil loss.

Lot 12
Forest Stewardship Recommendations

Stand A (Old Fields 1, 8) **LOW PRIORITY**

This is a conifer plantation of white spruce. Some areas have many suppressed in the understory beneath invading native hardwoods, while in other areas, the spruce are dominant. Poles and small sawlogs of black cherry are scattered. Since the timber is small and of low quality, harvesting the conifers is not a priority in this stand. Where the spruce are already in the understory, crop tree thinning of the hardwoods may be appropriate. Where the spruce is still dominant, it should be retained since mature, white spruce of good form is not common in western New York. Thinning in the closed canopy, dominant spruce is not recommended since it would only speed the transition to hardwoods. This stand may also provide evergreen cover to replace our native hemlock if hemlock woolly adelgids or other pests become a problem in the future. This stand will provide a good, highly visible example of white spruce due to its location along the road.

Stand B (Old Fields 2, 3) **LOW PRIORITY**

This stand has plantations of Scotch pine and Norway spruce. The Scotch pine is declining faster than the spruce, however, the canopy is still closed enough to limit the establishment of hardwood seedlings. Conversion to hardwoods with patch cutting could be delayed here until more advance hardwood reproduction is established. This may take another 5-10 years. Alternatively, thinning from below by cutting out or killing the smaller diameter conifers would speed hardwood seedling establishment in the spruce without the risk of losing the merchantable conifer overstory to windthrow.

Stand C (Old Field 4) **MEDIUM PRIORITY**

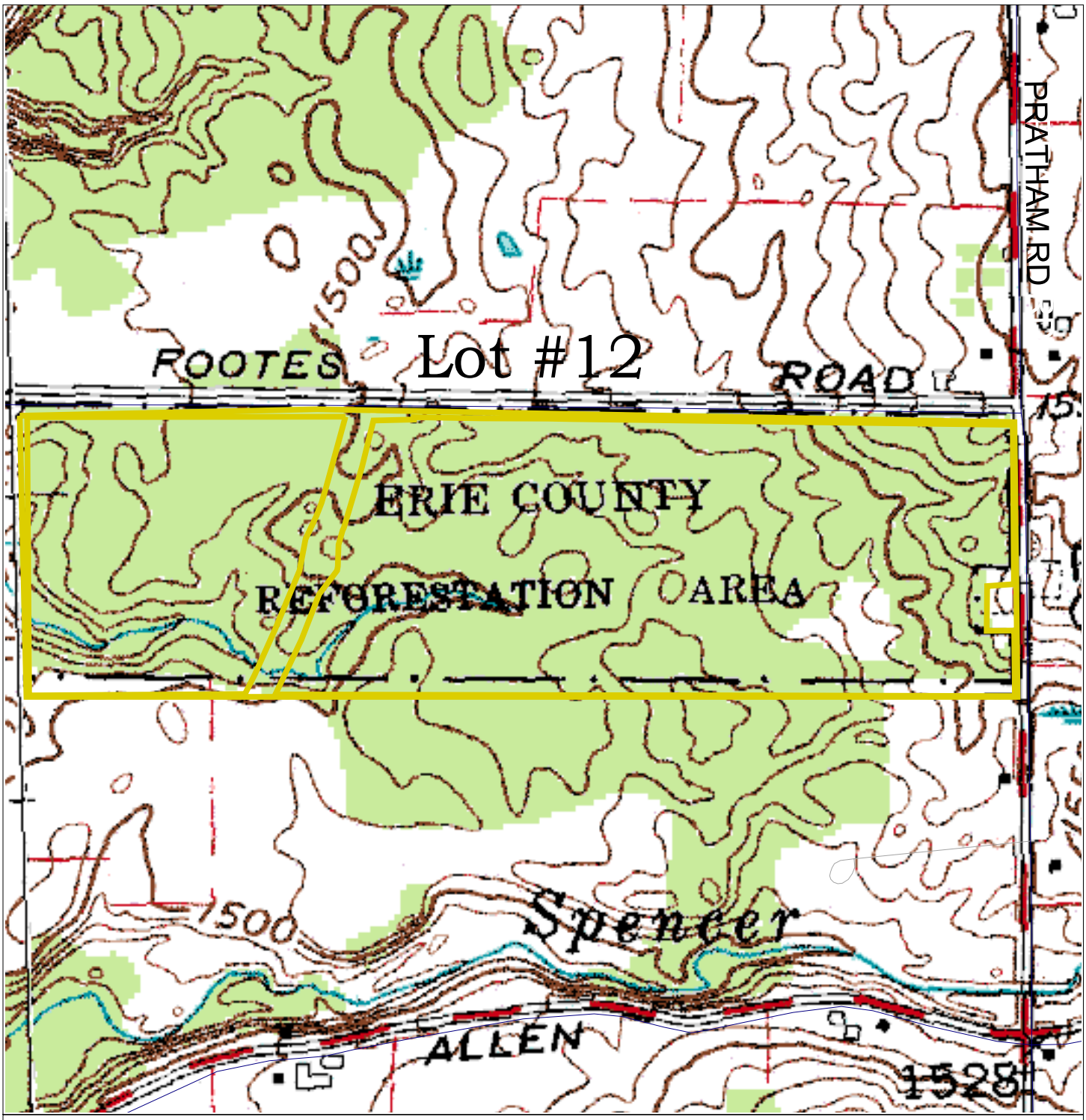
This stand is a plantation of red and Scotch pines and larch. These conifers have a well developed hardwood understory and are large enough to be merchantable, but more growth could be desirable on the red pine and larch. The understory is white ash, sugar maple, beech and black cherry. Conversion to hardwoods with patch cutting should be considered a medium priority in this stand, to allow time for additional growth.

Stand D (Old Fields 5, 6) **HIGH PRIORITY**

This uneven-aged stand has black cherry and hemlock up to large sawtimber size. Also included are some red maple and yellow birch. The understory is mostly sugar maple and ash saplings. A class B protected stream flows to the west through the southwest corner of this stand and the balance of the stand is somewhat poorly drained. Timber stand improvement should be done to remove low value trees and trees that would interfere with regeneration, such as small hemlock saplings and poles. A group selection cut should then be scheduled to remove the merchantable trees and to open the canopy. Group selection will favor the establishment of black cherry seedlings due to the large, sunny canopy openings, the high concentration of cherry in the residual stand and the dormant seed in the forest litter. Because of their rapid early growth, these should perform well, even though sugar maple and white ash saplings are already there. Perform TSI and then schedule harvesting within 5 years to reduce basal area by about 1/4. No-cut buffers should be left on steep slopes along the streams. Because of the large stand size, two or three harvests should be required to cover this area. Field check each harvest area 10 years after cutting.

Stand E (Old Field 7) **LOW PRIORITY**

This stand is a Scotch pine plantation in severe decline. Native hardwoods of black cherry and red maple had begun to dominate the somewhat poorly drained site. The pines are not worth salvaging or removing to release the hardwoods. This conifer stand failed quickly since the wet soils became nonconducive to pine longevity. The hardwoods can be scheduled for low priority selection harvest.



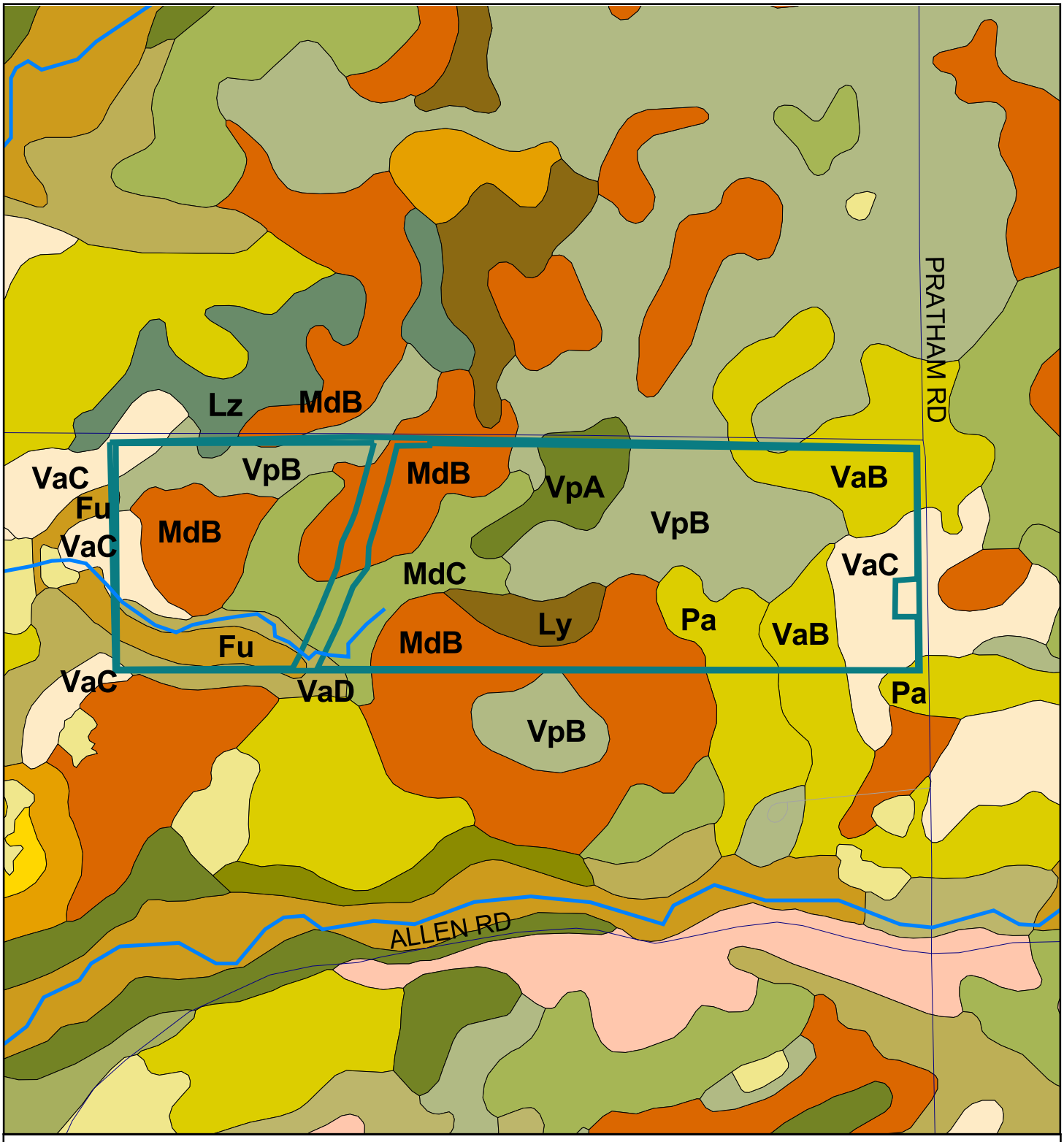
Erie Coutny Forest Management Plan

USGS Topographic Quadrangle

Map Prepared By:
Erie County Soil and Water Conservation District

N
W E
S

500 0 500 Feet



Erie County Forest Management Plan

Lot #12 - Soil Types

Map Prepared By:
Erie County Soil and Water Conservation District

N
W
E
S

300 0 300 600 Feet

Erie County Soil and Water Conservation District & USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Brief Soil Descriptions – Lot 12

For further information refer to the *Soil Survey of Erie County, New York*.

Symbol **Name / Description**

Fu Fluvaquents and Udifluvents, Frequently Flooded

Moderately deep to deep, nearly level, well drained to poorly drained, high to low lime, variable soils formed in recent stream deposits. The available water capacity and permeability are variable. No K or T values are assigned. HYDRIC SOIL, CAPABILITY CLASS-Vw, NYS SOIL GROUP-9

Ly Lyons Silt Loam

Deep, nearly level, poorly drained and very poorly drained, high lime, silt loam soil formed in fine loamy glacial till. The available water capacity is moderate to high. Permeability is moderate in the surface soil, moderately slow in the subsoil and slow or very slow in the substratum. HYDRIC SOIL, CAPABILITY CLASS-IVw, NYS SOIL GROUP-7b, K=.37, T=5

Lz Lyons Mucky Silt Loam

Deep, nearly level, very poorly drained, high lime, silt loam soil formed in fine loamy glacial till. Typically, this soil has a surface layer of very dark brown mucky silt loam about 9 inches thick. The available water capacity is moderate to high. Permeability is moderate in the surface soil, moderately slow in the subsoil and slow or very slow in the substratum. HYDRIC SOIL, CAPABILITY CLASS-IVw, NYS SOIL GROUP-7b, K=.37, T=5

MdB Mardin Channery Silt Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes

Deep, gently sloping, moderately well drained and well drained, low lime, channery silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 16 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow or very slow in the fragipan and substratum. POTENTIALLY HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-4b, K=.24, T=3

MdC Mardin Channery Silt Loam, 8 to 15 Percent Slopes

Deep, sloping, moderately well drained and well drained, low lime, channery silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 16 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow or very slow in the fragipan and substratum. HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIe, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.24, T=3

Pa Palms Muck

Deep, nearly level, very poorly drained, medium lime, muck soil formed in organic deposits and underlain by loamy mineral soil material at depths of 16 inches or more. The available water capacity is generally high. Permeability is moderately rapid in the organic layers and moderate in the loamy material. Subject to wind erosion and subsidence when drained. No K or T values are assigned. HYDRIC SOIL, CAPABILITY CLASS-Vw, NYS SOIL GROUP-10 (6b WHEN DRAINED)

VaB Valois Gravelly Silt Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes

Deep, gently sloping, well drained, low lime, gravelly silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. The available water capacity is low to moderate. Permeability is moderate to rapid. PRIME FARMLAND, POTENTIALLY HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIe, NYS SOIL GROUP-2b, K=.24, T=3

VaC Valois Gravelly Silt Loam, 8 to 15 Percent Slopes

Deep, sloping, well drained, low lime, gravelly silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. The available water capacity is low to moderate. Permeability is moderate to rapid. HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIe, NYS SOIL GROUP-5b, K=.24, T=3

VaD Valois Gravelly Silt Loam, 15 to 25 Percent Slopes

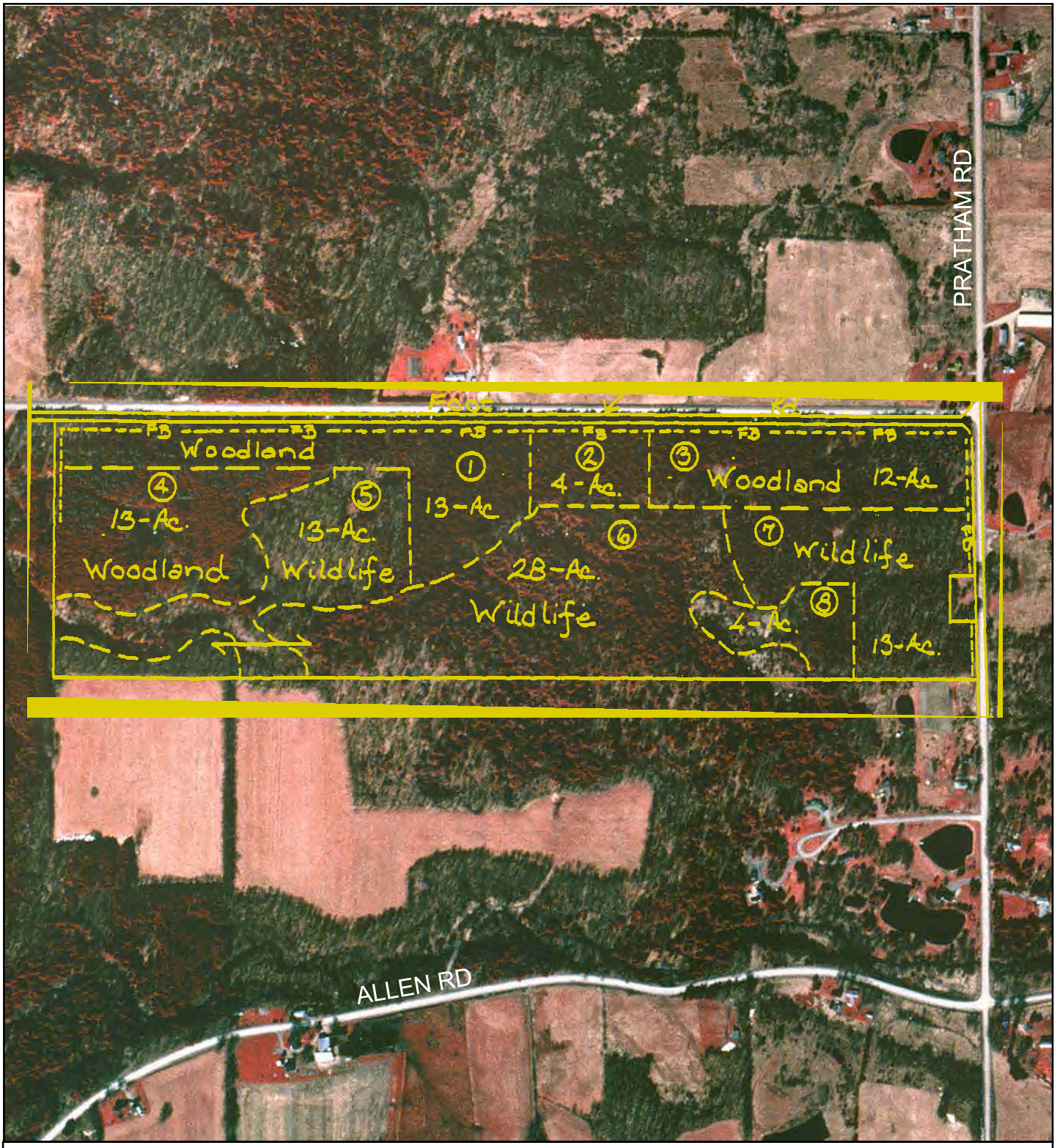
Deep, moderately steep, well drained, low lime, gravelly silt loam soil formed in coarse loamy glacial till. The available water capacity is low to moderate. Permeability is moderate to rapid. HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IVe, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.24, T=3

VpA Volusia Channery Silt Loam, 0 to 3 Percent Slopes

Deep, nearly level, somewhat poorly drained, low lime, channery silt loam soil formed in fine loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 15 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate to low. Permeability is generally moderate above the fragipan and slow to very slow in the fragipan. CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.24, T=3

VpB Volusia Channery Silt Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes

Deep, gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained, low lime, channery silt loam soil formed in fine loamy glacial till. It has a very firm fragipan at a depth of 15 to 50 inches. The available water capacity is moderate to low. Permeability is generally moderate above the fragipan and slow to very slow in the fragipan. POTENTIALLY HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, CAPABILITY CLASS-IIIw, NYS SOIL GROUP-6b, K=.24, T=3



1965 Conservation Plan Map

Lot #12

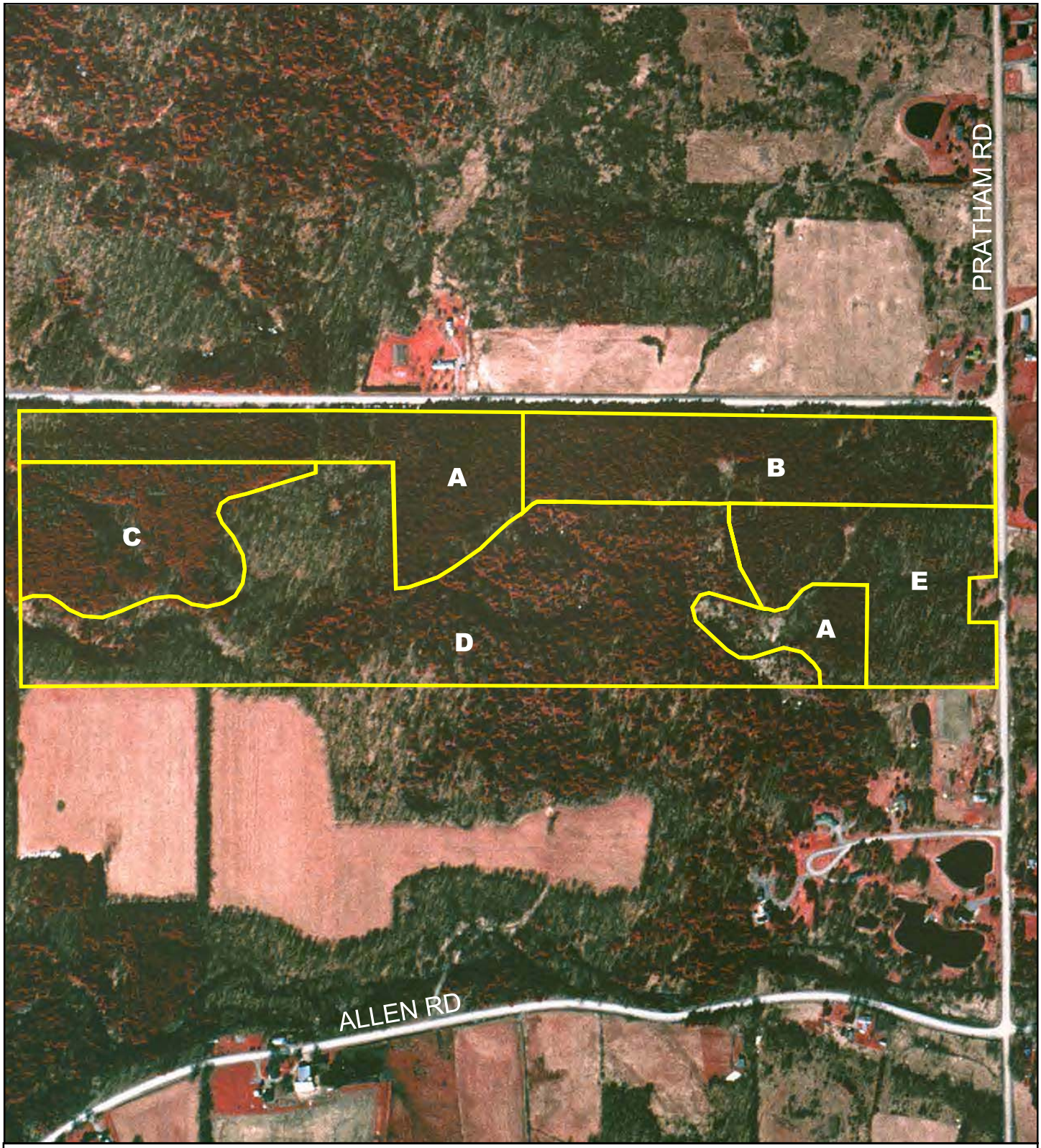
Erie County
Forest Management Plan

Map Prepared By:
Erie County Soil and Water
Conservation District

* Basemap Source: 1995 Color IR Orthophotography

N
W
E
S

500 0 500 Feet



2003 Stewardship Recommendation Map

Lot #12

Erie County
Forest Management Plan

Map Prepared By:
Erie County Soil and Water
Conservation District

* Basemap Source: 1995 Color IR Orthophotography

N
W
E
S

200 0 200 400 Feet